

BOWEN AND THE BRITISH.

The British Ambassador Doesn't Like Mr. Bowen's Straightforward Diplomacy.

WOULD BREAK NEGOTIATIONS WITH HIM.

The German and Italian Negotiators Satisfied With Mr. Bowen's Course, and Mr. Herbert Has Been Reminded, From London, That He Is to Obey Orders.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Confirmation of the London dispatch of Thursday to the effect that Mr. Bowen and the British ambassador, at their interview Monday, had a somewhat heated argument was obtained here Friday. Indeed, it is stated that should the character of the cablegrams that the British ambassador has been sending to his government regarding the attitude of Minister Bowen become public, the country would be furnished with sensational diplomatic incidents. It is the opinion of the Venezuelan negotiators, other than the British ambassador, that the latter is directly responsible for the abrupt breaking off of negotiations with Mr. Bowen.

Official Opinion.
It is the opinion in official circles here that Minister Bowen has an absolute right, acting for Venezuela of course, to object to President Roosevelt acting as arbitrator. To do so would cause pain to Mr. Bowen, whose admiration for Mr. Roosevelt is well known, but he feels obliged to keep well in mind the fact that he is here, not as an American, but as a representative of Venezuela. The British ambassador's conduct has resulted in several important details of the momentous conference of Monday last leaking out, and these are now substantiated by the other negotiators present. It seems that when the British ambassador, who took the lead at this conference, had finished reading the cablegram of Lord Lansdowne containing his last proposition for a 20 and 10 per cent. division of the customs receipts of Porto Cabello and La Guayra between the allies and the other claim nations, respectively, Mr. Bowen at once remarked in an emphatic tone that the proposition was but another scheme to trick Venezuela into abetting an alliance against her for six years and probably longer. He added that he would not consent to any scheme for continuing the triple alliance one day longer than he was forced to.

Bowen's Bombshell.
A diplomat stated afterward: "It was Mr. Bowen who exploded the bombshell the moment the proposition was made." Charges that Great Britain was endeavoring, secretly, to continue her alliance with Germany was resented by the British ambassador, though he showed no ill feeling at the conference. After the conference, it is said, he sent a cablegram to London, stating that he was displeased with the conduct of Mr. Bowen, and if it were left to him to decide he would not continue negotiations with him. He expressed to his conferees of the diplomatic corps the greatest indignation that an ambassador from the court of St. James should be so treated.

The Others Are Satisfied.
On the other hand, both the Italian ambassador and German minister have taken occasion to say, several times since the Monday conference, that Mr. Bowen has treated all the negotiators with uniform courtesy and surprising generosity throughout the negotiations, and only Thursday both of these diplomats called and expressed thanks for his consideration of them. Mr. Bowen must "stand up for Venezuela" it was explained, if he did not he would forfeit our respect. Another feature of the last 24 hours has been the receipt of an exceedingly tart cablegram from Lord Lansdowne at the British embassy. The cable, it is stated, went so far as to remind the British ambassador that he was here to obey orders.

BOWEN'S POWER QUESTIONED.

Assertion Made That the Powers Conferred on Minister Bowen Are Unconstitutional.

Paris, Feb. 7.—The correspondent of the *Matin* at Caracas telegraphs that a pamphlet is being circulated in that city in which it is asserted that the powers conferred on Minister Bowen by President Castro are null, because of an article in the Venezuelan constitution providing that a representative of Venezuela in such cases must have an authorization in order to serve the republic, and the pamphlet points out that Minister Bowen has no such authorization. Moreover, according to the pamphlet, any convention he may negotiate will be invalid unless it is confirmed by the Venezuelan congress.

HUSBANDS FOR BOER WOMEN.

French and German Swiss Being Sent to the Transvaal to Marry Boer Widows and Girls.

Geneva, Feb. 7.—The Swiss papers assert that the Boer secret committee in Europe is sending out fully equipped, and with their passages paid, French and German Swiss to the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony to marry the Boer widows and orphan girls with a view to repopulating the country and preventing the British from becoming predominant.

To the Canadian Wheat Lands.

Montreal, Can., Feb. 7.—L. O. Armstrong, immigration agent of the Canadian Pacific railway, says 100,000 American, Scandinavian and English farmers from western states, French Canadians from New England factory towns and Swedes from New York will come to settle in Canada next year. Mr. Armstrong finds a subeulence in the United States of the old prejudice against Canada, whose wheat growing belt, he says, is the admiration of all who have considered the matter.

PREPARING THE PROTOCOLS.

When They Are Signed the Allies Will Raise the Blockade of the Venezuelan Ports.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The representatives of the allies here are busily engaged in the preparation of the protocol which they are to sign with Mr. Bowen. Venezuela's representative, for the reference to The Hague of the question whether the blockading powers shall be entitled to preferential treatment in the settlement of their claims. The blockade will be raised when the protocols are signed. They are in constant communication with their governments on this subject, and are anxious as far as possible to cover every detail which should be comprised in an instrument of this character. Mr. Bowen also is anxious that the protocols shall be identical so far as this may be practicable, and he is directing his efforts to that end and also that they shall be signed on the same day.

Minister Bowen continues optimistic of an early settlement and speedy raising of the blockade. He is hopeful no perplexing or vexatious problems may intervene now that the matter has progressed so far, and that it will not be long before the whole question is settled in its primary stages, the raising of the blockade, arbitration of the preferential treatment and protocols signed for the settlement of the claims themselves, including those of the allied and of the muddled powers.

A DISTURBING FACTOR.

Order for the Mobilization of 240,000 Turkish Troops Regarded With Apprehension.

Paris, Feb. 8.—Official advices have been received here confirming the report that the sultan of Turkey has ordered the immediate mobilization of 240,000 troops for a military demonstration in Macedonia. The steps taken are regarded with apprehension by the French officials as being likely to involve complications between Turkey and Russia and Austria. It is said that the Russian and Austrian governments have agreed on a firm note to the sultan, which will be presented within the next few days, insisting on administrative and official reforms in Macedonia. Although France will not be a party to the note, she will approve of it. It is considered that the sultan's mobilization of such an army is clearly an effort to forestall the presentation of this note. The mobilization of so many troops is regarded here as unwelcome and dangerous, especially as it is said that the soldiers who are to be brought into Macedonia from Asiatic Turkey are semi-barbarous levies and are hostile to Christians, which will tend to inaugurate another series of massacres. It is understood the powers are exchanging views as to the course to be pursued towards the mobilization of Turkish troops.

GREAT BRITAIN ALARMED.

This Time It Is About the Source of Her Food Supply in the Event of a War.

London, Feb. 9.—An influential committee headed by the duke of Sutherland, Lord Strathcona, Lord Charles Beresford and a number of members of parliament, admirals and other prominent men, which was formed February 1 to agitate the question of the security of Great Britain's food supply in time of war, issued a statement, Sunday, in which the opinion is expressed that in the event of Great Britain becoming involved in a European war the country must be prepared to see bread at practically famine prices.

Various reasons are given as a basis of this opinion. The chief reasons are that much the greatest source of Great Britain's food supply is the United States, where the price of wheat can be raised artificially, and that the corn trade on both sides of the Atlantic would expect to make profits on a scale commensurate with the war risks.

THE PLAGUE AT MAZATLAN.

The Use of a New Serum Gives Satisfactory Results—Two Deaths on Sunday.

Mazatlan, Mexico, Feb. 9.—There were two deaths from the plague, Sunday. Very satisfactory results are being obtained by the use of the Yersin serum. Most of the patients to whom it is given begin immediately to recover. A number of hotels and boarding houses are closed, owners fearing that in case the plague breaks out in them the buildings will be burned. The fire insurance agents are taking no policies.

Held for a Ransom.

Madrid, Feb. 9.—A dispatch from Tangier to the *Imparcial* confirms the news that the pretender, Bu Hamara, is a prisoner of the Riata branch of the Kabyle tribe, which is ready to deliver him to the sultan for a ransom.

HIGH WATER AT EVANSVILLE.

The Ohio Near the Forty-Foot Stage and Wabash and Green Rivers Rising Rapidly.

Evansville, Ind., Feb. 9.—The river was still rising here Sunday night, and it is expected the 40-foot stage will be reached by Monday night. Towboats worked all day and were engaged trying to remove corn from along the stream. There are thousands of bushels of corn along the river in cribs and it is feared a great deal of it will be lost.

IN MEMORY OF HER FRIEND.

The Donor of Ticknor Hall to Colorado College Revealed After Six Years.

Colorado Springs, Col., Feb. 8.—After withholding the information for about six years President Slocum has just announced that the donor of Ticknor hall to Colorado college is Miss Elizabeth Cady of Walsley, Mass. Miss Cady gave the building in memory of her friend Miss Anna Ticknor, of Boston.

FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

Huge Tidal Wave and Hurricane Sweeps Over a Part of the South Sea Islands.

THE DEAD NUMBER OVER ONE THOUSAND.

The Storm Lasted Several Days, and It Is Feared That Later Reports Will Increase the Number—Remaining Inhabitants Without Food, Clothing or Shelter.

San Francisco, Feb. 9.—News of a fearful loss of life in a destructive storm that swept over the South Sea islands last month reached here Sunday on the steamer *Mariposa*, direct from Tahiti. The loss of life is estimated at 1,000 souls. On January 13 and 14 a huge tidal wave accompanied by a terrific hurricane attacked the Society islands and the Tuamotu group with fearful force, causing deaths and devastation never before equaled in the land of dreaded storms, a verification of man's inability to contend with wind and sea.

The storm reigned several days, reaching its maximum strength between January 14 and January 16. From the meager news received at Tahiti up to the time of the sailing of the *Mariposa* it is estimated that 1,000 of the islanders lost their lives. It is feared that later advices will add to the long list.

First News of Disaster.

The first news of the disaster arrived at Papeete, Tahiti, January 23, on the schooner *Eimeo*. The captain of the schooner placed the fatalities at 500. The steamer *Excelsior* arrived at Papeete the following day with 300 destitute survivors. The captain of the *Excelsior* estimated the total loss of life to be 800. These figures comprised only the deaths on three islands of Rai, Hikueru and Makokau, whose ordinary population is 1,800. On Hikueru island, where 1,000 inhabitants were engaged in pearl diving, nearly one-half were drowned. On an adjacent island 100 more were washed out to sea. Makokau and Hao are depopulated. Conservative estimates at Tahiti place the number of islands visited by tidal wave and hurricane at 80. All of them are under the control of the French governor at Tahiti.

The surviving inhabitants are left destitute of food, shelter and clothing, all having been swept away by the storm.

Aid for the Sufferers.

The French government, upon the receipt of news of the disaster, took prompt measures to relieve the distressed district, and dispatched two warships, the *Durance* and *Zelee*, with fresh water and provisions. The Italian man-of-war *Catania* accompanied the two French vessels on their errand of mercy. As the supply of fresh water and provisions was totally exhausted by the storm it is feared that many lives will be lost before the relief ships arrive.

As far as known eight white people are among the drowned. Included among them were Alexander Brander; N. P. Plunkett, of Oakland; T. D. Donnelly, formerly a fireman on the steamship *Australia*, and the local agent of C. C. Coppenrath, a merchant of Papeete. Added to this number was an unknown woman, who committed suicide from fright.

Refuge in Coconut Trees.

As the islands were barely twenty feet above the sea level, and surrounded by coral reefs, it was necessary for the inhabitants to take to the coconut trees when the tidal wave began to cover the land. These trees grew to an immense height, many reaching an altitude of 100 feet. All of the lower trees were covered by the raging seas, which swept with pitiless force about and over them. The natives in the smaller trees were safe until the coconut roots gave way and they too were then swept onward far out into the sea.

The 400 survivors brought by the *Excelsior* to Papeete gained the ship's deck by swimming three and four miles from the tops of coconut trees. The *Eimeo*, though badly damaged by the storm, also brought off as many persons as could swim to her side, she, like the *Excelsior*, being unable to run close to the shores because of the fearful violence of the ocean swells which continued to run abnormally high for a week after the tidal disturbances.

The Damage Was Great.

Among the passengers on the *Mariposa* was G. W. Waterbury, formerly of Chicago, who was in that portion of the storm which visited the island of Raiatea, one of the Leeward islands, located at some distance to the west of the ill-fated Tuamotu. Here much damage was done, although no lives were lost. A well-built road, constructed by the French government at considerable expense, was demolished, bridges carried away, buildings overturned and shattered, and pieces of big ships, old wreckage and coconut trees heaped high along the coast line.

Fatal Fall From Windmill.

Hutchinson, Kas., Feb. 8.—While repairing a windmill, William J. Comer, one of the best-known farmers of Reno county, Kas., fell to the ground, a distance of 30 feet, and was injured so badly that he lived but a few hours.

The Danish West Indies.

Copenhagen, Feb. 9.—Some papers state that the question of the sale of the Danish West Indies is about to be revived. Fresh proposals, it is said, will be presented by a representative of the United States.

Distinct in Kentucky.

Owensboro, Ky., Feb. 9.—A distinct earthquake shock was felt here at 6:45 Sunday night. Pictures were shaken from the walls and tables in the second stories of many houses.

Skull Crushed with Iron Bar.

New York, Feb. 9.—Louis Mandel, a dealer in old iron, was murdered, Sunday, in his office, his skull being crushed by blows struck with a heavy iron bar. He was found in an unconscious condition and died in the hospital.

REDUCTION AS A REMEDY.

Lopping Off the Tariff a Certain Means of Relief from Trust Oppression.

In President Roosevelt's message there was a remark to the effect that the tariff is no remedy for the oppression of the trusts. And yet when public protest against the extortion of the coal trust becomes too forcible to be ignored longer, what is the first thing congress does? Suspends both the anthracite and soft coal duties for one year—that is the effect of the rebate plan.

When, in the early part of last summer, the beef trust began forcing its prices upward, placing a fictitious value on its product and robbing consumers right and left for the benefit of the few, what was the first remedy suggested? The removal of the tariff on meat. And the threat of such action being forced by popular protest did more than anything else to bring the packers to their senses says the *Utica Observer*.

If tariff reduction is not a remedy—at least in part—for trust oppression, tariff reduction would not be the means of curbing the extortions now practiced by so many of these big combinations, why is it that every suggestion of tariff reduction raises a howl of protest from the protected industries and sends their representatives in congress into a panic of fear? Regulation, restriction, a curb on high-handed extortion are what the trusts particularly dread. If removal or reduction of the tariff on trust-produced articles does not have this effect, why are the trusts so agitated every time such a proceeding is suggested?

Congress started in on the present session with the evident intention of following Senator Hanna's suggestion to "stand pat" on the tariff question. The declaration that tariff reduction would bring no relief from oppression was a "bluff" which the suffering of the people in the coal famine has "called." The hollowness of the whole attitude of congress has been exposed.

The permanent character of the bargain between the protectionists in congress and the capitalists who have so effectively organized for the retention of the present scale of tariffs, could not have been more perfectly revealed than it has been in the discussion of the coal situation. Throughout the whole controversy there has not been heard from the protectionist side of the house a single expression of genuine sympathy with the victims of tariff oppression or of honest intention to reconstruct the tariff on a more equitable basis. The only purpose discoverable in the reluctant consent of the majority to this slight concession to the millions of American consumers was to give them something to keep them quiet for the time, and to make that something as little as possible. All of the protectionist talk in open session, in committee and in the lobby was to the effect that these trifling remissions of duties would, for the present, relieve the tariff system from attack, and would permit the other outrages of the system to remain without modification. In fact, this anxiety to protect the rest of the system against successful assault appears to have been more potent in hastening action upon the coal tariff than desire to do justice to the sufferers from the famine of fuel.

It was a case of losing a little to save much. But it was enough to demonstrate the principle that tariff reduction is a means of relief from trust oppression.

THE SUGAR TRUST MYSTERY.

One Direction in Which the Miracle-Working Tariff Seems to Be at Fault.

What is the matter with the sugar trust? The other day when the 5,000 employees of the Havemeyer sugar refinery in Williamsburg—the largest of the trust's plants—called at the cashier's window for their pay they were bluntly told that the works were closed indefinitely.

There was no warning—not a hint had been dropped that any such thing was in contemplation, says the *Chicago Chronicle*. What does it mean? Is the market overstocked? Is it necessary to curtail production in order to maintain trust prices? If so the facts must have been known to the trust officials for a considerable time, and there was opportunity enough to give warning to the employees.

The attorneys for the protectees do not forget to remind us every day that the protective system is all for the benefit of those who work for wages. That it makes wages high, keeps them high and gives workers plenty to do is their continually reiterated assertion. It makes prices high and it makes everybody able to pay the high prices and buy more than he wants.

But somehow it generally happens that whenever trouble comes it comes in some protected industry. Now it is the sugar industry, which is protected to the extent of 75 per cent. or more of the value of untaxed sugar. It is mysterious.

No government action is threatened which can hurt the refining interest. The only pending measure is a treaty reducing the duty on raw sugar from Cuba 20 per cent. It is by no means certain that this treaty will be ratified. But if it should be the only possible effect upon the Havemeyer trust would be to enable it to get its raw material that much cheaper without in the least diminishing its protection on the refined article which it sells.

It is instructive to note that those who attribute all our prosperity to the miracle working tariff never have any explanation to offer of these strange freaks of their prosperous tariff-sheltered trusts.

Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, who is a clear-headed and earnest man, is not abashed by the propositions of the president, Attorney General Knox, Congressman Littlefield and Senator Hoar, but comes in with a proposition of his own affecting the great corporations. Possibly there will be such a confusion of bills that congress will throw up its hands and despairingly exclaim that nothing can be done at the present session.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

The navy department has asked Capt. Hobson to reconsider his resignation.

AMERICAN MILLIONAIRES.

A Pertinent Query as to the Manner in Which They Got Their Immense Wealth.

It is reported from New York that for the past year the income of Mr. Pierpont Morgan has amounted to \$40,000,000 and that it is considerably less than he expected. If he hoped to stand first in the list he certainly has some reason for disappointment, for it is reported that Mr. Rockefeller has during the year added from \$100,000,000 to \$110,000,000 to his fortune. He is obliging enough to say that he cannot be certain of any figure within \$10,000,000. At any rate, whatever be the exact truth, the—well, not say the profits, but the—gains, or perhaps "swag," got by these millionaires must have been immense, says the *London News* of recent date.

By what means have these men come by their countless millions? Have these men added much, or added at all, to the wealth of the world? Is their industry in proportion to their personal monetary gain? Wealth is made only and exclusively by labor, either of the hand or of the mind, so employed as to increase the power of muscular labor, or what are called labor-saving appliances. During the past year what has Mr. Rockefeller done in this way to augment man's power of creating wealth out of the new materials of nature? That by merely investing capital a capitalist finds work and wages for others we know; that he is rightfully entitled to profits is freely admitted. But has Mr. Rockefeller's increase of income to the extent of \$100,000,000 been made in this way? Certainly not.

Then again, the man who invented double and triple expansion contributed infinitely more to the wealth and welfare of mankind than Mr. Pierpont Morgan has done by all his shipping combines. Mr. Pierpont Morgan has contributed nothing. Yet he secures a lot of money. Nor has he secured it by the ordinary method of investment. Then how is it all done? Simply by contrivances, very clever, very far-seeing, on the part of these men to draw to themselves a huge proportion of the wealth which other men produce either by their labor or by their capital directly employed.

All political economy, even that which is in other respects unsound, is founded on the principle that capital is only useful to the world when employed fairly and squarely in producing wealth. But now we have schemes for the amazing accumulation of riches by a few favorably circumstanced individuals by methods quite different—methods which are not, so far, legally dishonest, and which do not go through the meshes of the law, but go dodging round the ends of the net. Cannot the net be made longer? It will be by and by, but probably not until there has come an industrial disaster greater than the world has ever known.

THE TARIFF THEORY.

Danger of the Great Protective Idea Becoming Too Well Ventilated.

The drawback clause of the tariff law allows a refund of duties to anybody who reexports an imported article either in the original or in a different shape. Thus, if tin plate is imported and then exported in the form of cans containing oil, or salmon, or condensed milk, or what not, the duties on the tin plate will be refunded, provided the exporter identifies the material as the same on which duty was paid. It is not easy, however, to identify the material. So much trouble and delay are involved in the process that in many cases it costs more than it comes to. So Mr. Lovering, of Massachusetts, has introduced a bill in congress to dispense with identification altogether. Under this bill American-made tin plate, when exported, would be entitled to the rebate, the same as though it had been imported and duties had been paid.

The theory of the blessed tariff, says the *New York Post*, is that it merely covers the difference in wages between the cost of the imported and the domestic article. If that is the truth, the domestic producer and the foreign producer stand on the same footing in the American market. Why should the user of the foreign article have an advantage in the export trade? That is what Mr. Lovering would like to know. But we should like to know how the case stands when the duty on the foreign article is 4,000 per cent., as in the case of mica. In the government to refund to the user of domestic mica its value 40 times over when it is exported as a part of some other manufacture? Will not Mr. Lovering's bill put our blessed tariff into too glaring a light and expose it to dangers not now dreamed of?

POINTS AND OPINIONS.

—President Roosevelt will not have to worry much about the John Hay vote in 1904.—*Detroit Free Press*.

—Ex-Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, said that Teller was elected. That was sensible. Then he began to "chew the rag." That was silly.—*Albany Argus*.

—There will be a merry time in the republican national convention when the band plays "Dixie." There is to be a contest between the Roosevelt and Hanna forces as to which can sing the loudest in the chorus.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

—President Roosevelt is not using his influence as McKinley would have used his if he had lived. The American people wish that he would follow more closely in the footsteps of the great man he so fittingly and so ably eulogized.—*Rochester Union*.

—"An American Phenomenon" is the way a leading French economist refers to the trusts. He is terribly mistaken. Whoever heard of an American trust? Trusts flourish, you know, only in free trade countries like England—never in protective tariff countries like the United States and Germany.—*Springfield Republican* (Ind.).

—The trusts have discovered the difference between the orthography of Knox and Knocks, although they sound alike, and they are not afraid of getting many hard ones from him.—*Knoxville Sentinel* (Deu.).

SISTERS OF CHARITY

RELY ON PE-RU-NA TO FIGHT Catarrh, Coughs, Colds and Grip.



SISTER BEATRIX.

A letter recently received by Dr. Hartman from Sister Beatrix, 410 W. 30th street, New York, reads as follows:

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio:
Dear Sir:—"I cannot say too much in praise of Peruna. Eight bottles of it cured me of catarrh of the lungs of four years standing, and I would not have been without it for anything. It helped several Sisters of coughs, and colds and I have yet to find one case of catarrh that it does not cure."
SISTER BEATRIX.

Interesting Letters from Catholic institutions.

In every country of the civilized world the Sisters of Charity are known. Not only do they minister to the spiritual and intellectual needs of the charges committed to their care, but they also minister to their bodily needs. With so many ills from climate and disease, these warm and prudent sisters have found Peruna a never-failing safeguard.

Dr. Hartman receives many letters from Catholic Sisters from all over the United States. A recommendation recently received from a Catholic institution in Detroit, Mich., reads as follows:

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Constipation Cured

Those who have used salts, castor oil, and the many home and manufactured purgatives, know that in such treatment there is no possibility of a cure from constipation. These remedies are at most physics and do absolutely no good. In fact they frequently provoke piles, fistula, female disorders and many cases of appendicitis are traceable to their use. Soon the ordinary doses of these physics fail to have any effect upon the bowels.

There never was a case of temporary or obstinate constipation that Mull's Grape Tonic would not cure. First, Mull's Grape Tonic is unlike any other treatment for constipation. It is the greatest and most positive laxative known. But that isn't what cures it. It is the tonic properties of the grape and other fruits that strengthen the worn-out muscles of the intestinal tract. Mull's Grape Tonic builds flesh, strength and creates rich, red blood. Mull's Grape Tonic is the finest thing ever known for constipation. It is guaranteed to cure you. Large sample bottle sent free to any address on receipt of 10 cents for postage by *Lightning Medicine Co.*, Rock Island, Ill. Send your doctor's name. All druggists sell Mull's Grape Tonic at 50 cents a bottle.

Mull's Grape Tonic

EVERY WOMAN HAS BACKACHE

Every woman who has the care of a family or household has at one time or another spells of backache, nervous weakness, headache, heartburn or indigestion, caused as a rule by worry, overwork, irregular meals or habitual constipation. To all women who suffer in this way we say, take PRICKLY ASH BITTERS, it will cure you. It performs a marvelous transformation. The tired, weak, despondent, pale, nervous victim is soon a strong, bright, happy woman with rosy cheeks and cheerful spirits.

Sold everywhere at \$1.00 per bottle.

Bromo-Seltzer

Promptly cures all Headaches

GREGORY'S SEEDS

Put to rest the standard for full-blown, healthy, vigorous, and reliable seedlings.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Put to rest the standard for full-blown, healthy, vigorous, and reliable seedlings.

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